AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadwa .- LEAR. WALLACK STHEATER Broadway .- THE ROAD TO RUIN WINTER CARDEN, Broadway.-Marmen Live-Some LAUDA REENA'S THEATRE, Breadway, Rore Diver-NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Dick Tuneis in

BO FRY THEATRE, Bowery,-HEBREW & SOM-JACOBE

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Pau-REVANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway, -Rome an Songa, Burensques Dances &c.-Down WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway .- STRIOPIAN

DOUGLETICS HALL, No. 806 Broadway. -OSCAR PALLY AC. -- VOL AU VENT -- SOUTHERN REPUGE INBILICAN THEATRE No. 444 Broadway.-BALLEIS.

SCOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-EIRIOFIAN New York, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

THE SITUATION. From all the rumors which reach us to-day i World seem that the position of General Grant is not unite as secure as his recent occupation of the capital of Missis-ippi, after a succession of victories at Raymond, Mississippi Springs, and Jackson itself, might lead us to suppose it was. There appears to be an evident intention on the part of the enemy to withdraw their forces-as

far as it can be done with safety-from various points, and to concentrate them on Jackson and Vicksburg. Thus we learn that the rebels at Shelbyville have been sent off either to support Pemberton at the latter place, or to retake J. ckson. A rumor prevailed in Murtreesboro that Gen. Bragg was quietly withdrawing his men from the front and sending them to Jackson. Then comes the news from Cincinnati yesterday evening that Gen. Grant had evacuated Jackson after destroying the State House and the relal stores. Stories of the abandonment of that city by Gen. Grant also comes from other sources but nothing definite is stated as to the time, the manner, or the cause of that movement. The rebel journals exult over the suspicion that Grant is caught in a trap. The Mobile Register insinuates that the victorious advances of the Union army in the Southwest have received a permanent check It threatens Grant with the advance of Joe Johnston, and predicts that the flag of the confederacy may ere long float again over New Orleans. The Chattanooga Rebel speculates upon the failure of Gen. Burnside's plans in East Tennessee, and thinks that the mountains will prove an insuperable barrier to lds advance. A Knoxville journal says that ten Union regiments have advanced on Cumberland Gap; but it does not say from what point. The whole tone of the rebel press shows that they are anticipating the defeat of General Grant and the success of General Bragg's plans to induce General'

From points farther West, in Arkansas, we have intelligence of several successful reconnoissances by our troops, the destruction of rebel stores and the capture of several prisoners.

Rosecrans to advance from his secure position at

Murfreesboro.

General Hooker's army remains in the old situation on the Reppahannock. No moves nor rumors

The full returns of the killed, wounded and missing of the Third army corps (General Sickles') in to us; but, owing to our limited space and the fact that we have already published the names in various forms and at different times, compels us now to omit the publication of the complete report. We shall, however, keep it on file for reference. The promptness with which this voluminous report, arranged, as it is, in regiments, brigades and divisions, has been made up. reflects great credit on the capacity and skill of Lieutenant Colonel O. H. Hart, the Assistant Adjutant General of the Third corps. If such capacity were promptly shown by every Adjutant General throughout the United States, the fate of every soldier in the army who has fallen would easily be ascertained, not only within a few days of his fall, but also at the end of centuries.

The cavalry of General Milroy had a skirmish with the rebels on Tuesday six miles from Winchester, Va., in which they killed six and took seven prisoners. Our troops continued to pursue the enemy at last accounts.

The expedition sent out out from Suffolk under Colonel Foster is reported to have entirely succeeded in its mission. The damages on the Sea-

brook and Roancke Railroad have been repaired. Much fear for the safety of Richmond appears to be entertained by some of the journals of that city. They admit that its capture would be a terrible blow to the rebel cause, and they urge that a strong defensive force should be called out of its cesidents, from sixteen to sixty, to protect it from such dangers as imperilled the city during Stoneman's raid.

Mr. Vallandigham was put on board a gunboat at the levee in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, to be conveyed to Fort Warren. He was said to have looked sad and much broken down, doubtless from the humiliating conviction that the citizen of a free State could be hurried off into captivity and exile from his home, without even the due process of civil law accorded to a common felon.

## MIRCRITANEOUS NEWS.

A deeply interesting ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon in the churchyard of Trinity bhurch, on the occasion of the restoration of the William Bradford, the father of printing in this country, who printed the first Bible and Book of ommon Prayer, established the first newspaper In the city the New York Gazette and who was

interred there in 1763. ! It was announced that a convocation of butchers ctions of the country was to have men held in this city yesterday, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system in purchase stock, whereby the army of speculators and mid-

dlemen who now infest the country might be foiltheir attempts to interfere with the legitimate business of the trade. A preliminary meeting was held on the 28th ultimo, at the corner of First avenue and Fifth street, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand convention of the butchers of the loyal States during the present month. That meeting failed to be a success, as the co-operation of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and other butchers was not as freely accorded as was expected. The consequence, therefore, is that the whole thing has resulted in a flasco.

The Commissioners of Emigration passed a resolution yesterday endorsing the investment of \$20,000 more of the Commutation Fund in five-twenties. The standing committees of the Board were re-elected for another year. The re urns of the emigration for the week show that 6,942 landed last week, making 38,720 since Janua ry 1, against 14,231 to the corresponding period last year. "On Monday last 3,500 emigrants arrived here, which was the largest number ever land ed in one day since Castle Garden depot was instituted. The balance of the Commutation Fund now amounts to \$25,697 48.

The Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for

the Insane held the second session of their seven teenth annual anniversary at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. Several additional member were present, and the session was occupied in the reading and discussing of papers relative to the treatment of the insane. To-day they will visit the Asylum for the Insane on Blackwell's Island, and also the private establishment of a similar character at Flushing, Long Island. At the meeting of the Board of Education last

evening the subject of appropriating \$37,139 for the erection of a new schoolhouse in the Seventh ward was referred. After this the routine business of the Board proceeded, and was continued

Emil Gerralino, an Italian wine dealer, of No. 17 North William street; was taken into custody yesterday, by Captain Jourdan and officer Golden of the Sixth precinct, on charge of passing counterfeit "fives" on the Bank of America upon several of his customers. The accused was held for examination by Justice Dodge.

General Burnside has modified Order No. 66, and

has concluded to allow all persons of known loyalty, notwithstanding their close relationship to rebels in arms against the country, to remain unmolested on this side of the lines.

Since the capture of the capital of Mississippi, we are a little curious to learn what has become o the wandering Memphis-Granada-Jackson Ap-

Yesterday was a day of ranic in the stock market. The active railway shares fell 6 a 12 per cent, and the indica-tions at the close were that the decline was not over yet. G vernments were steady. Gold was dull at last qu tions. Exchange was inactive at 163% a 164. Money was

in very active demand at seven per cent.

Cotton continued very dull yesterday, with middlings as low as 54c. a 55c. There was more inquiry for bread-stuffs and provisions, the former at generally higher prices and the latter at partially reduced rates. The main busi steady. Whiskey fell to 48 c. a 44c., with a moderate demand. Free sales of currants, tallow, tay and petro-le in were effected, while in bldes, metals, seeds and naval stores transactions were quite limited. The demand f fish and bemlock sole leather was fair. The freight mar ket was heavy, with much restricted engagements. The auction sale of demestic cottons, though attended by r large crowd of buyers, was comparatively spiritless, and such lote as were sold changed hands at decidedly easier

The New Complications in Europe.

The replies made by the Russian govern ent through its Minister of Foreign Affairs rince Gortchakoff, to France and Engand, published exclusively in this jour are certainly the most important political documents which have appeared since the days of Napoleon the Great. The tone of these replies proves that the Emperor of the French is recognized by the great Powers as the main head and spring of all the revolutionary movements which are new agitating Europe. He is denounced as such by Prince Gortchakoff, who seems to demand from England aid is putting down this revolutionary spirit. In fact, it may fairly be said that a great and wonderful change has been effected in Europe lately through the influence of Russia. She has won Austria over to her views upon the Polish question, and has caused her to break away from France at a moment when Napoleon the Third deemed her an ally. Russia has certainly made an offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia, and now she is the battle of Chancellorsville have been forwarded making every effort to convince England that The combative qualities of the fair Ann are the only hope for peace in Europ defeating the schemes and machinations of that revolutionary party which has chosen Poland as the field of its present labors, but which certainly intends the overthrow of all the existing Powers in Europe in their turn, save, o course, that of France, where, as Prince Gortchakoff plainly hints, sits entbroned the arch agitator, the head of the revolutionary party.

Russia will no doubt succeed in making coalition against Napoleon III.; in fact, she has already made one. England will not aid him materially against Russia and Prussia any more han she would lend him an armed force is Mexico. Austria will not aid Napoleon, because it is her interest to keep her hold upon that share of Poland which she grasped at the period when that ill-fated country was divided between herself, Russia and Prussia. Napoleon has one recourse against Austria: he can lend armed aid to Italy; but at any moment Austria can check this move of his by gracefully ceding Venetia to the Italians, thereby ridding herself of a great expense and depriving Napoleon of a means of enforcing from Italy any armies to join him in his campaigns against the Czar, should he dare undertake any. Such a step on the part of Austria would vastly embarrass Napoleon, who would thus lose all hold upon Victor Emanuel, and would no doubt find him self forced to evacuate Rome. He could not, when Austria had ceded Venetis, continue his hold upon the capital of Italy. It may fairly be said that at the present moment the posi-tion of the Emperor Napoleon is a most precarious one; for, added to the menacing proportions assumed by the complications of the Polish question, must be taken into consideration the failure of the Mexican expedition and the growing power of the opposition in France.

There is one course left open to Napoleon III. which would rid him of his most dangerous enemy, and allow him all latitude for the furtherance of those revolutionary schemes which are to change the whole aspect of Europe. Let him use his best efforts to produce a cessation of the war in this country. Let him persuade the Southerners that they have no hope of a European recognition; that their only chance for future prosperity is a reconstruction of the Union, to which they must sooner or later submit, as the people of the North will never cease the war until that object is attained. Let him use his influence, we repeat, to accomplish a cessation of the war, and then the Un'ted States would rid him of his present Mexican imbrogiio. We could pay all his demands against that country that were fair and just, and allow him to retire from this continent with no loss of prestige and power.

These things accomplished, let Napoleon make with this government an alliance, and then we would see to it that England stood no more in the way of that forward movement in Europe which is evideed throughout the whole of that

Napoleon, or rather the great revolutionary party, have in England a bitter and uncompromising foe, just as we, the great republic of America, find her our bitterest enemy. Were Napoleon to pursue the course we have pointed out we should then have the opportunity of paying England off the large debt we have accumu lated since the commencement of our rebellion. The favors we owe we should then right gladly repay. France would find our naval assistance a matter of moment, as would England, no doubt. We can never forget or for give the course pursued by the government of her Britannic Majesty against us. The open encouragement given to our rebellious subjects, the steers and jeers of England's peers and lords, ant of her press, rankle in our hearts, and will continue to smart and wound until the score is wiped away. We are not astonished to find the rotten aristocracies of England and of Europe siding against us. We felt assured they would; but we also feel assured that sooner or later the tables will be turned and then we shall have our fling at these time honored governments which have so bespattered with their foul and malicious abuse as yet young and fresher institutions of this country. Were Napoleon the wise man he is accounted he would at a glance see the great benefits to accrue to him by a peace in this coun try, and he would at once cause the rebels to understand that from him they need expect no aid. Allied to this country, Napoleon need no longer fear England. He could then prose cute his plans in Europe. We would see to it that England kept quiet. We should not tolerate her interference in the affairs of other nations; we should expose her descit to the world, and prove that, whereas she is ever prating about the welfare of nations, she is the real enemy of progress and civilization, which she is ever retarding by her schemes and machina tions. Her own advancement, and the constant injury of all other nations, is the creed of that country which the French have so aptly named "Perfide Albion."

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S RECENT LETTER .- The letter of Governor Seymour to the Albany indignation meeting on the arrest of Vallandigam, of Ohio, shows that he has not yet been able to rise above the partisan and take a statesmanlike view of public questions. The position that Mr. Seymour now holds; as the Governor of this the most important State of the Union, is not that of a partisan who sees only his party, and bases his public acts on the welfare of that party, in times like the present especially. The role for the Governor of the State of New York to perform is that of a states man, a man placing himself above the politician, viewing and considering all public questions in reference to the welfare of the country, and then acting boldly and fearlessly. The principle laid down in his letter is the correct and true doctrine; but, unfortunately, his mode of handling the question has left him so open to criticism that such republican journals as the Post and Tribune, that denounce the violation of that doctrine, very justly criticise the letter of Seymour as a partisan affair. The Governor has higher and greater duties to perform than those of a politician. Now is the time for him to prove whether he is a statesman or not. These are the days that show the metal

that our public men are made of. WAR OF THE PETTICOATS .- We understand that Miss Ann (not Dan.) Dickinson is about to be confronted in the political arena by an opponent of her own sex. That patriotic little lady, Teresa Esmonde, who was so instrumental in stirring up the military ardor of our Irish fellow citizens at the commencement of the rebellion, indignant at her rampant abolitionism and abuse of McClellan, proposes to meet her in a public discussion and to lay her out flat. The scene will be a tremendously exciting one. Miciently attested. The little Irish has, on the other hand, a glib tongue, plenty of spunk and a long following. Here is a good bance for backers. Let all the smart young fellows go in.

Condition of the National Finances

Washington Resident to-day announces, of tions to the five-twenty loss exceed one hundred million of deliars. This fact will for the present avoid the necess sity for any new loan.

The Secretary of the Tressary is willing to receive subscriptions to this loon from foreigners upon the same terms as from clisicans of the United States. He has no idea at present of seeking any other pecuniary aid abroad. It is not true that Mr. Waiker, or any other person, has been authorized to negotiate a loan for the government abroad. The resources of the government are amply sufficient for all its purposes. About one million and a half of dollars are realized weekly from the integral assessment. ed weekly from the internal revenue, and our financial affairs were never in a more healthy condition

There are now no claims against the government, wh have been adjusted and properly certified, that are un-paid. All such claims are promptly liquidated as soon as they reach the Treasury Department.

The subscription agent reports the sale of \$2,113.000 the subscription agent reports the eate of \$2,118.000 in five-twenties \( \text{iday}, \) distributed as follows.—New York and New Jersey, \$567,000; Boaten and New England, \$678.000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, \$483,000; Missouri, \$67,000; Ohto, \$170,000; Battimore, \$50,000; Wheeling, Va., \$4,000; Indiana and Illinois, \$33,000; Delaware, \$10,000. Large deliveries of bonds are being made daily, and every facility and information are furnished subscribers.

The number of vessels at the Navy Yard is now larger than for some time previous, being some twenty six of various clauses. Some four thousand workmen are con-

more, and others of a smaller class are fast nearing com-pletion and will soon be ready for sea.

Yesterday the Roanoke was the scene of unusual ex-citement. About twelve M. she was visited by Mrs.

citement. About twelve M she was visited by Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt and other lady rivade. They were accompanied, by Lisutenant Commander Chandler, of the Roanoke, and were escorted through the various departments of the vessel. The band of the North Carolina was present and enlivened the scene by several national and patriotic airs. The party dierwards visited the Savannab. The prize schooner Odd Fellow, Master's Mate Pryant

commanding, arrived yesterday. She was captured off Old Topani inlet, N. C., and is loaded with spirits of turpentine.

Cilic Engineer B. F. Garvin, of the Brockinn Navy Yard, was yesterday morning detached from the yard. His destination is not known. He has been attached to the Jard some two years, and has always had the respect and esterm of all connected with the yard, and his removal was unlocked for.

The control of the co was inhered for.

The court of impury in reference to the Sunter robberg one is still in sersion.

Selzure of Blood Horses as Contraband

Lot switts, May 20, 1865.
Collector Gaillard this evening relized six blooded horses, on their way northward from Dixie, and large quantities of fish, whos, &c., in transit south through

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1868

THE REPORTED PINANCIAL MISSIONS ABROAD. There is authority for saying that all the statements that Hon R. J. Walker has power from the T casury Detion, as are also all reports that any other persons have on sent abroad by the Secretary of the Tressury for

GEN. BUTLER SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON. It is understood that Gen. Butler has been summound to

this city. AURIVAL OF GOVERNORS BLAIR AND MORTON. Gov. Elair, of Michigan, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana nave arrived bere.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIOHAM. Nothing is known among the leading politicians of Ohio new here touching Mr. Vollandigham other than that he is to carried away from that State

THE CONSCRIPTION. As intimated by this correspondence two days since the reports of an intents n of the government to suspend an express enactment in the Conscription bill are not sup

THE CASE OF COLONEL D'UTARSY. Colonel d'Utassy to-day read his defence before the Court Martial, occupying two hours and a half in its de-livery. It consisted of an introductory history of his life, and an elaborate review of the teatimony as applied to the charges and specifications, and his own account of each transaction from which they arose. His defence abounded in passionate protestations of patrictism and purity of purpose. He was particularly severe on the witnesses for the government. His defence was delivered with intense expression.

GENERAL MEAGHER'S RESIGNATION AGGRPTED General T. F. Mea her's resignation of his commission as Brigadier Goueral was accepted on the 14th inst., and he took leave of his brigade yesterday. He briefly ad dressed his tate companions in arms, and bade them an affectionate farewell, and his connection for the present with the military service of the United States has thus

SWORD FOR GENERAL J. H. HOBART WARD. A handsome sword has been presented to General Ward, with the following inscriptions, which explain the whole

Presented to our beloved commander, Brigadier Gener J. H. H. Ward, by the non-commissioned officers and pr vales of the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, Secon Scott Life Guard, as a token of their respect and estec for his noble qualities and distinguished gallantry as soldier.

The following is on the reverse, in a star:-Bull run. July 21, 1661. Yerktown, Williamsburg, Fair Caks, Pench Orchard, Glendate.

GENERAL CRAWFORD. Brigadier General Crawford has been relieved, by orde of the War Department, from the Military Commission, and assigned to duty under Major General Holutzelman for the command of the division known as the Pennsylvania Reserve. General Seymour takes the place of General Crawford in the commission. The assignment was made at the request of the Governor of Pennsylvania, in consideration of General Crawford's former efficient services and fine soldierly qualities. He was with Anderson during the bombardment of Sumter, with lanks in the Shenandoah Valley and Cedar Mountain, and while commanding the First division, after Mansfield fell, was everely wounded at Antictain

MORE IRON-CLAD SHIPS OF WAR. The Navy Department has been making contracts for ome time back for the construction of a large number of iron vessels of the Monitor style, with such improve-ments as experience has suggested to be advisable. The pay is be according to the time at which they can be completed. They are to be adapted to harbor and coast

THE PROPERTY OF MR. CORCORAN. THE BANKER. The United States Attorney for the District of Columb enies the truth of the published statement that measures are in progress for the seizure under the Confiscation act of the real and personal estate of Corcoran, the banker.

The following decisions have been made by the Secre-tary of the Treasury of questions arising upon appeals by importers from decisions of Collectors relating to the proper classification under the tariff of July, 1862:—

proper classification under the tariff of July, 1862:—
The duty of twenty per centum on certain hatters' fur was properly assessed as waste fur.
In a case of second hand gunny bags, used as envelopes for transportation of linsced, and in that service became worn, torn, stained and, in many cases, entirely useless, excepting to be made into other bags, it was decired that the additional duty of ten per centum attaches in all cases where goods, wares and merchanduse of the growth or product of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope are imported. From places this side of it, unless their character, quality and condition be entirely changed by manufacture or otherwise. The former distinctiveness of the article in question—namely, gunny bags—is not merged in its new condition, but, on the contrary, is as fully preserved as was passible in any change.
Cotton shirts not wove or made on frames were properly sub-acted to a duty of five per centum ad valorem.
China clay five deliars a ton.
Cotton seed thirty per centum.
Giager root five cents per pound.
Mohair coating or closking thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

DISMISSED PROM THE NAVY.

en dismissed from the navy as deserters.
REGIMENTS EN ROUTE POR HOME.

werely than most of the two years regiments.

The Becoud Maine, Colonel Varney, also arrived this afternoon, and proceeded immediately on board the steamboat Expounder for Bingor, Me. This regiment was attached to the Fifth corps and have participated in every battle in which that corps has been engaged, and have lost three hundred and eighty-five men in battle. return with two hundred and forty rank and ille. ARREST AND DISCHARGE OF DR. MILLER.

sympathy with the South, was arrested yesterday by was ascertained that he bad committed no act of treason,

Mr. Thayer and William Amory, of Boston; W. C. Tyler, of Louisville, Ky.; J. Trumbull, of Worcester, and Joel and Miss Haydon, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the

Brevoort House.

The names of the party of European gentlemen who left St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 10th inst., for a big hunt on the Plains, are Count Catlezheine, Major Vanvinel and

on the Plains, are Count Catlezheine, Major Vanvinel and two servants, Captain Davesport and servant, Dr. Ross, Wm. Shedair and H. Maxwell and servant.

Toronto, Camaia, has just been the scene of a great sensational event. On Tossiay Captain Balfore, of the Reyal artillery, was macried to Miss Flanche Anna Widder, of Toronto, in the church of the Hely Tringly. The Globe devices nearly three colutions to the account of the proceedings. The intention was to have made the whole after a Gazriy as possible a circumstantial instation of the late royal marriage in England. Owing to the loss of certain requisities to the Angle Saxon, this was not accomplished in every respect as intended. It took four clorgymen to to the neystic knot, so difficult to unlosse. The bridesmalus were ten in number, the Princess Alexandra having but eight. The church was crowded to excess. The happy caule departed in the afternoon for Suspension Bridge, destined thence to Nahani, Mass.

Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon.

cess. The halp couple departed in the atternoon for Suppansion Bridge, destined thence to Nahati, Mass.

Hon. G. V. For, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Spencer Kellogg of Utlea; E. Risdie, Gen. Tyler and wife and G. B. Bliake, of Boston; C. P. Hontington, of Chiffernia; H. J. Hastings and wife, of Albany; S. S. Hommidien, of Cincinnati; G. G. Westcott, of Philadelphia, and P. Force, of Washington, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. P. H. Watsen, Assistant Secretary of the Trersury; F. F. Folger, of Albany; H. H. Kimball, of Boston; John R. Fates, of Michigan; H. Joy, of Trenton Falls; F. R. Loutham, of California; G. W. Greene, of Rhode is and H. G. Janes, Secretary of the Husforical Society, and A. Well, of Oregon, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The gallant Lioutonant Colonel Bartram, of the Seventeent is some of its most desperate enceunters, is sojourning, with his lady, at the residence of his friend, John S. Giles, Esq., No. 181 Tenth street.

seting of passengers saved from the wrecked steamship Angle-Saxon the fellowing card of thanks was adopted—
We, the undersigned, on behalf of the passengers and
crew of the recew stemmship Angle-Saxon, landed on Cape
Bace, desire to express our heartfelt gratume for the
kindness and unremitting attention of Captain Murphy,
Associated newsheat, Mr. Seanlan, telegraph operator;
Captain Halley, in charge of the lighthouse, and the men

In their service.

When informed of our disaster Captais Murphy immediately started for Chan Cove, the scene of the wrock, provided with robes, beathooks, provided on the summit of the cliffs during a dense for and heavy ratu, and night coming on, afforded a very choseless prospect, especially for the women and children, some of whem were nearly naked. Mr. Murphy's appearance was halled with cheers, and all were soon on the way for the Caps.

STARTLING POLITICAL NEWS.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Indianapolis.

The Copperheads Active and

Armed.

TRAINS SEARCHED BY SOLDIERS.

ARRESTS AND SEIZURE OF WEAPONS.

A Newspaper Office in Pennsylvania Destroyed.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Indiana INDIANAPOLIS, May 20, 1863. The l'emecratic State mass meeting to-day was largely attended. D. W. Voorhees presided. Messrs. Merrick and Edou, of Illinois, and McDouald, of Indiana, were the

good deal of excitement prevailed during the day rty or Gily arrests were made for carrying conces ed weapons, shouting for Jof. Davis, &c. A military guard was placed in different parts of the city and patrol-

ing the streets in the vicinity of the square where the The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration. It is said that the Convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances and petition to redress, protecting in the name

of the democracy against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power which placed Vallandigham in prison. At three P. M. resolutions were introduced and hur-riedly pas ed, amid great confusion, after which the Con-

ontion immediately adjourned sine die.
On the several teams leaving the city to night, the excursionists commenced firing on the soldiers' Home and the houses on the line of the railroad. The military authorities ordered the trains stopped and searched the pas umerous arrests made.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20, 1863.

Newspaper Office Destroyed at Hunting-

The office of the Monitor, a democratic newspaper, was destroyed to-day and the material thrown into the street

The New York Peace State Convention TEES, ETC.

At a meeting of the signers of the circular recommend-ing a convention of these in favor of a Mass State Conven-tion for Peace and Raunion, to be hold in the city of Now ward A. Lawrence award and thoma to the chair, and Thoma on ealing the roll of those present, a majority of the Senatoral districts in the State were found represented. On motion, a committee of eight—one from each judicial district—was appointed as a committee of arrangements for the etsuing State Convention. The following State Convention. Benjamin Ray, of New York.

Leist.

1.—Benjamin Ray, of New York.

2.—Edmund Powers, of Kings.

2.—Levi Smith, of Renseslaer.

4.—Thomas G. Young, of Saratoga.

5.—Adam Fralick, of Herkimer.

6.—Norman Ford, of Chenango.

7.—Nicholas E. Taine, of Mource.

8.—Robert H. Shankland, of Cuttaraugus.

On motion of Mr. Frathick, of Herkimer county, a committee of cight, one from each Judicial district, was appointed to draw up an add.ess and resolutions, to be presented to the Convention on the 2d of June next. The following gentlemen were appointed as such committee:

Dist.

1.—S. P. Russel, of New York.
2.—T. H. Clynes, of Kings.
3.—Jacob F. Miller, of Columbia.
4.—Oliver Keese, of Clinton.
5.—E. B. Armstrong, of Oneida.
6.—John J. Van Alen, of Schuyler.
7.—Nehemiah Rapice, of Yakes.
8.—I. I. Pratt, of Chantinuqua.
The committee then adjourned to loure. June 2, at twelve o'cleck, noo \*Chairman.

Union League Convention at Cleveland.

Hon. R. P. Spanishing presided at the Union League Convention to-day. It was addressed by Hon. Montgomery Blair, David Paul Brown, J. M. Ashley, John Hutchins, James Lane and many others. Resolutions to support administration were unanimously a dance was large.

Union League Meeting at Albany.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Capi tol to night to organize a loyal Union league. Thomas W Olcott presided, assisted by one hundred vice presidents. Olcott presided, assisted by one hundred vice presidents. Judge Huribut reported the resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth that the country deserves the unconditional support of all loyal men, and the administration must be sustained; that while irlendy advice, criticism and counsel should be tolerated, all demonstrations of a hostile or disloyal character should be repressed by all practical means; that the meeting looks with disgust upon all the apologists of traitors; they compliment the returned volunteers and those in the field; express gratification at the cheering news from the Southwest; condemn the lumnistabable signs of friendliness to the robet cause apparent in various sections of the country, and call upon all loytlists to unite in the support of the government, and close with recommending the organization of Union leagues.

On motion, the league was then formed. Mr. George Downing was made President, and thirty delegates were appealed to attend the Convention at Utica next Wednesday.

The Fifth Maine Battery and Its Res-

CAMP NEAR FAIMOUTH, May 16, 1863.

Will you please correct an error in your paper of the 19th inst., to the effect that detachments from the Fifty. third and One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volument and One Fifth Maine latteers dragged off the deserted guns of the Fifth Maine bat-tery? Your correspond in is greatly mistaken. It was General Meagher's Firsh Brigade who so nobly and brave ly seized the guns and dragged them off the field, under a most terrific fire of shot and shell.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Arrivals and Departures.

MEWARRS, NC-Steamer Lancer-M Corson and family, H Beenos Ayars -- Bark Ironsides -- Geo C Chamberlain, Jno

THE AMERICAN CAXTON:

The Grave of William Bradfordgious Ceremonies at Trinity Church on the Restoration or His Tombstone, &c.

Some of those who have had the rare and interest ng opportunity of leitering in the cherchyard of Old Trinity, and perusing the quaint epitaphs upon its antiquated tembstones, must have noticed and remembered the headstone marking the last reating place of William Bradford, and which recorded in old-fashioned lettering the fact that he was printer to this government-the c donial one—for unwards of fifty years. It was one hundred and cleven years ago that his body was laid in that sacred spot; and, as he had attained the ripe old age of minety-two years, there is a span of over two hundred years between his is a span of over two interest years between his birth and the day when once more men and women as-ambled to do honor to his memory, the grand cere-monials of the Episcopal Charch giving solemnity to the occasion. The old sandstone which marked his grave and recorded his name and history was gradually mole away before the remorscless tooth of time; and altho the epitaph was still legible it was evident that the stor on which it was inscribed would soon crumble into dust William Bradford was of the vestry of Trinity some claim on that venerable institution. He was the first who, in the American colonies, printed and published the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer; and that fact gave him a double claim on the church and on the American people. There ore it was that the plous act of restoring his tom was resolved upon by the vestry of Trinity church.

many of the members, and the secretary of the New Yo Historical Society; also several gentlemen from Philad phia, who were specially in attendance. It opened with the celebration of evening service at the church, in whi the rector and all the assistant clergymen took part. After evening prayer a procession was formed, proceded by the choir—some forty men and boys, in their white robes— and followed by the clergy and sovited guests. It peased down the nave of the church, and forth through the main entrance-where the new gravestone, not yet set up

Here the clergy ranged themselves on the west aid the choristers on the south, and the spectators on all side when Rov. Iv. Dix, the rector, intoned the versity selected for the occasion, the choir chanting the response Then the choir chanted in grand style the 112th Pasim,

I. Blessed is the man that Teareth the Lord; he hath great delight in his commandinate,

2. His seed shall be mighty upon earth; the generation of the faithful shall be becased.

3. Riches and pienteousness shall be in his house; and his rightto oness endarth forever.

4. Unto the goody there ariseth up light in the darkness; he is merelful, loving and hightens.

5. A good man is merelful and leadeth; and will guide his words with discretion.

6. For he shall never be moved; and the righteous shall be had to evernating rescentionate, evil tidings; for his heart stangeth fast, and believeth in the Lord.

8. His heart is stabilished and will not shrink; until he see his desire upon his enemics.

9. He halt dispersed about and given to the poor; and his righteousness remaine th forever; his horn shall be crafted with honors.

th honors.

10. The ungodly shall see it and it shall grieve him; he shall mush with his teeth and consume away; the desire of the ingodly shall perish.

After the Paalin the Rev. Dr. Vinton read the follow-

the righteous shall be had in everlating in the Word of Ga-that the memory of the just is bleased. And, therefore decent and proper that we should preserve their memo-, and only honor them, although they have passed away-erfore, a counting this to be an act of religion peaching a copyrable to the Most High, and not without proof is memorable parameters, we have caus it to be restored.

that we may have our perfect consummation and line ternal kingdom. If heard a voice from Heavilland unto new Weite, Blossed are the dead which die in t from hencelouth: Yea, saith the spirit, that they from their labors: And their works de follow them." Then the choir sang the Ninety-first selection.—

Beset with threatening dangers round, Unmoved shall be maintain his ground; The sweet remembrance of the Just Shall dourish when he sleeps in dust. To Father. Son and Holy Ghost.
The God whom earth and Heaven adore.
Be glory as it was of old.
Is now and shall be evermore. Amen!
Rev. Dr. Dix closed the ceremony with prayer, after which the row stone was set up in its place.
The atone is of marble, unpolished, and of the modest shape and dimensions of the original monument. Under the rude figuring of a full face! cherab, with stars and hour glasses, and a wreath of immortalies, is the following inscription:—

Here lies the body of Mr. William Bradford,
Printer, who departed this life May 25,
1752, aged 92 years. He was born in
Loicestershire, in Gid Fngiand, in 1869;
and came over 10 America in 1682, before
the city of Fniladelphia was laid out: lie
was printer to this government for upwards
of 58 years; and being quite worn out
with old age and labour, he lost this
mortal state in the lively hopes of a
blessed immortality.

Here also lies the body of Elizabeta, wife to the said William Bradford, who departed this life July 8, 1731, aged 68 years.

seems to have been the prophotic conviction of his heart, when, in "the American Almanack for the Year of Christian Account 1739," printed by himself, he entered and published to the world as one among its important events the following for the month of May:—"The Printer, born the 20th, 1663."